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G.O. No. 3006

Dated 2.8.50

FOR MYSORE STATE

[Despatch Abstract.]

Food requirements of mules and other [illegible]

Ms.No.3006
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Development Department.

From

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The Indian Council of Agriculture Research,
New Delhi.

Dated, Fort St.George, the 2nd August 1950.

Sir,

Sub:-Food requirments of milch and other cattle.

Ref:-Your letter No.F.58/7/46-A, dated 8th July 1946.
Letter No.F.3-1/48 dated 27th January 1949 from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture.

With reference to the recommendations made by the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India on the subject cited I am directed to state that the Govt. of Madras have considered them in consultation with the Heads of Departments concerned. The action taken or proposed to be taken on the various recommendations are set out in the Annexure.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/ R.Koteswara Rao
for Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Ministry of Agriculture.
To the Director of Animal Husbandry.
To the Director of Agriculture.
To theChief Conservator of Forest.

Annexure:

Recommendations of the Crops and Soils Wing.	Action taken or proposed to be taken.
1 (a) The practice of mixed farming should be encouraged by the provision of compensation on account of milk production in the event of the commodity not paying to the cultivator the same amount as he is able to get from each crops or other substitutes.	Necessary instructions have been issued to District Officers to do propaganda regarding the advantages of mixed farming.
1 (b) The practice of mixed farming should be encouraged by the provision of facilities to grow fodders wherever they are not grown at present. These facilities would consist of Takavi loans for digging wells for the supply of water, abatement of water charges, manure, seeds, etc. Wher a piece of land is put under perrennial fodder crops like guinea grass, the grant of the rebate on land tax is suggested for the consideration of provincial and State Governments.	The Govt. have been grantir the following concessions the matter of assessment t certain specified fodder c viz. Fooder Cholam, Guinea grass, Sunhemp, Pillipesa Fodder maize, Napier Grass, Lucerne and Elephant gras "If the crop is grown as a subsidiary crop in wet l or dry land no additional charge will be made for t crop on the wet land and

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	no charge for the water used for the crop will be made on dry land. If however, this crop is raised as a sole crop wet assessment will be charged on wet lands and water rate on dry".
(2) the cultivation of fodder trees shold be encouraged.	This is the accepted policy of the Govt. and the question of growing fodder trees on waste lands is under consideration.
(3) New irrigation and new land reclamation projects should be so framed as to facilitate agricultural practices leading to the development of mixed farming.	The recommendation will be considered while formulating proposals.
(4) Effective steps should be taken against adulteration of milk and milk products.	There are ample provisions made under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act and the rules und it for effective prevention of adulteration of milk and milk products and local bodies have been advised to enforce this provision strictly.
II (1) Production of large quantity of fodders, roughages and concentrates. In regard to the four types of lands etc. (1) forest area (2) village commons (3) arable lands and (4) waste barren land. The Board recommends that - (1) Pastures in forest areas and in arid regions such as Rajputana should be laid down in improved and in places where there is no big haulage, organised efforts should be made to cut, store and transport grass as hay.	The question of developing pastures in arid regions is under consideration.
(2) As the improvement of common grazing grounds hinges on the question of administrative control, the provincial and State Governments should examine this question and determine what changes are necessary in this respect as a preliminary to taking necessary steps for reform.	It is considered that effic cient administration of for Panchayats is an essential preliminary. This Governme have already ordered the tr fer of the management of th Panchayat Forest to the For Department in several dist and proposals for taking over the Panchayat Forests the remaining districts ar also under consideration.
(3) (a) Arable lands - Leguminous crops should be grown for utilising moisture after paddy and on bounds separating paddy fields.	This practice is already i vogue in all wet areas.
(b) Wherever possible a double crops or fodder crop should be grown. Where necessary canal irrigation or well irrigation should be developed.	The ryots are aware of this Second crop is being raised generally wherever possible and water supply permits. There is no surplus canal water now solely for fodde crops. This Govt. have also

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sanctioned a scheme of contour bunding in certain areas in the district of Anantapur and Bellary. The question of extending it to Visakhpatnam is under consideration.

(3) (c) In order that the cultivator may be helped in this respect the supply of manure and seeds both of pulse crops as well as of fodder crops should be organized.

A comprehensive scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds including millets etc. is already working in this State.

(3) (d) More information should be obtained as to why silage making is not popular.

Silage making is not popular for the following reasons:--

(1) It is not popular not because of lack of demonstration but because of certain inherent drawbacks and limitations in silage making in preference to hay making.

(2) Unless fodder is grown there is no material for ensiling. The majority of ryots have not enough land to grow even food crops for the subsistance of themselves and their families, and so, they cannot put any land under a fodder crop but will grow a crop which will give grain and straw and be content with it. The more helpful line of action in these cases is to increase the yields of food crops by adequate and balanced manuring and increasing facilities for irrigation.

(3) Ryots with larger holdings do grow fodder crops. They preserve the surplus fodder crop in the form of hay which is less expensive and require less skill in preparation. The merits of silage over hay are not sufficiently great as to justify the labour and expense involved in silage making.

(4) On the other hand, there are some practical difficulties with silage. When the pit is opened it has to be quickly used up; it can't bear transport from one place to another like hay or straw; however carefully the silage is made there is bound to be some loss as material on the surface layer and on the sides and bottom undergoes decomposition and is usually unfit as feed for cattle.

(5) There is plenty of sunshine ordinarily available in most places and therefore hay making is undoubtedly simpler, easier and less expensive than silage making, even in farms, which are sufficiently large to permit fodder growing.

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(3) (e) Grasses growing wild may be improved in their nutritive value as well in variety.	A scheme for research of fodder grasses and forage crops was sent to the I.C.A.R. in 1949 and it has not yet been sanctioned.
(3) (f) Waste and barren land should be acquired and trees and grasses should be grown on it.	The Govt. have passed orders on the suggestion made by the provincial and Fodder Grazing Committee for utilising waste lands in the State for growing fodder. Instructions have been issued to the District Officers for intensifying growing of fodder trees.
(3)(g) Work on phosphates should be encouraged. Large scale experiments should be carried out to study the effect of phosphates on clovers and lucerne. These clovers should be imported from all over the world and tested to find out how they react to phosphates in different provinces. Subterranean clover might be found to withstand Indian conditions best and to respond to phosphate application. Experiments should be directed towards the economic production of clovers and legumes in rotation the improvement of the methods of cultivation and the determination of the best species to use.	Separate action is being taken on this in Food and Agriculture Department.
(3)(h) In these areas where the natural pasture is deficient in lime and phosphates, steps should be taken by the administrations concerned for the preparation of mineral mixtures and for their distribution on a subsidised basis to all milch cattle owners.	The pastures in this state do lack in nutrition value except in few districts. The need fo feeding cattle with mineral mixture is not well understood by the average cattle breeder and propaganda is being made the District staff on the impo ance of feeding cattle with mineral mixture.
(5) Research should be carried out on the following problems: (a) Pasture. (b) Suitable catch crops. (c) The production of grain crops with stalks and leaves of better nutritive value. (d) Fodder trees. (e) The production of fodder from generic crosses with sugarcane.	
III. CONCENTRATOS.	
(1) The primary use of edible oil-cakes should ordinarily be for cattle feeding.	The total oil cakes availabl in this province can meet o a fraction of our demand fo manuring food crops and for feeding our cattle. It is therefore considered that manurial requirements shoul come first in the present food situation of our Prov.
(2) After human requirements of food grains have been met, priority should be given to the production of cattle	This uestion does not arise this State is a defic it food grains.

(1)	(2)
(3) The Govt. of India should make necessary arrangments for the utilisation of all surplus oilseeds bone meal and bone grist in the country. The export of oil seeds oilcakes, bone, horns, bone grist and bonemeal should be prohibited.	The Govt. of India have appointed an Hony. Bonemeal Adviser to organise the proper production, supply and distribution of bonemeal and to afford necessary guidance and direction to the various units of the Indian Union. It is expected that this move would augment the production of bonemeal for use as manure. This Govt. have prohibited the export of bones from this State to any place outside it expect and in accordance with the term of a permit and the movement of oilcakes is governed by the oilcakes (Movement Control) Order, 1943. There is however no ban on the export of horns from places in this State to other States in the Union or outside the Union.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- R.Koteswara Rao.
Deputy Secretary to Govt.

(True Copy)

RB: 29-8.

Superintendent.